

ABSTRACT

Carbon black with a CTAB surface area from about 10 to 35 m²/g and a DBP absorption from about 40 to 180 ml/100g, the ΔD50 value being at least 340 nm. The carbon black may be produced in a furnace-black reactor from a liquid carbon-black raw material and gaseous carbon-black raw material injected into a constriction in the reactor. Compared to other forms of carbon black, the carbon blacks of the present invention have advantageous properties, such as improved dispersibility, and may be economically and conveniently used in rubber mixtures, particularly in those used to produce extrusion profiles.

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